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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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A strong British Corporation Registered  
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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]  
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11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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Hongkong 1st April, 1909 [a545]

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[a257]

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TWEED, HATS and CAPS.  
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[a28]

EXCURSIONS TO  
**SHEK WAN BAY**  
DURING THE  
TIN HAU FESTIVAL  

	LEAVE HONGKONG	LEAVE SHEK WAN
SUNDAY, 16th April, S.S. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 A.M. 2 P.M.		
MONDAY, 17th " S.S. "KINSHAN" " "		
TUESDAY, 18th " S.S. "FATSHAN" " "		
WEDNESDAY, 19th " S.S. "KINSHAN" " "		
THURSDAY, 20th " S.S. "FATSHAN" " "		

Meals and refreshments supplied on board at tariff rates.  
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, China Navigation Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911 [a296]

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A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF  
EASTER GOODS  
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EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED  
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At A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Contrails, Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze,  
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	Length on Keel-Blocks	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks
No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
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No. 3	274 ft.	38 ft.	34 ft.

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The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.  
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Floating Docks	7,000 Tons.	12,000 Tons.
Lifting Power	450 Feet	580 Feet.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	56 "	66 "
Breadth " " "	22 "	25 "
Draft " " "	22 "	25 "


The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Shovel, capable of lifting 40 ton weight.  
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.  
[a689]

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[a524]

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[a747-1]

  
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MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
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[a29a]

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NOTICE.  
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AN European Firm requires a COMPRA-  
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marked "COMPRADE" to  
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Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [a502]

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ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER (must be  
British), Smart at Figures, Good  
Writer and willing to make himself useful in  
general Office Work. State age, Salary  
required, &c., to— "BOOK-KEEPER,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [a572]

**WANTED.**  
FOR BORNEO, a COURT CLERK; must be  
able to Read and Write Chinese and  
English and to Speak English and the Hokian  
and Khek dialects of Chinese. For Particulars  
apply to—  
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [a579]

**WANTED.**  
A Canton Experienced STENOGRAPHER.  
State full particulars.  
Apply to—  
"K. G.",  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [a359]

**NOTICES OF FIRMS**  
NOTICE.  
WE HAVE This Day Authorized Mr.  
FRANK ESROM to Sign our Firm's  
name per Procuration.  
SCHULDT & Co.  
Hongkong and Canton, 1st April, 1911. [a570]

**NOTICE.**  
WE HEREBY HERETO Intimate that we have  
been appointed AGENTS in Hong-  
kong for THE AMERICAN and MAN-  
CHURIAN LINE of Steamers from  
Hongkong to New York and Boston.  
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
King's Building.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [a571]

**NOTICE.**  
DURING the Absence from the Colony of  
Mr. LAURENTZ, Mr. J. F. MAC-  
GREGOR will be in Charge of our Hongkong  
Branch.  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [a578]

**NOTICE.**  
DR. M. H. CHAUN.  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a408]

**NOTICE.**  
SIEN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a478]

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
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Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
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[a31] A. F. DAVIES, Manager

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
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For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a224]

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QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
HOTEL.  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.  
THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly  
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now  
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every  
respect, situated in the most central position.  
Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower  
Baths, Electric Light Throughout and Fans,  
Large and Comfortable Lounge, Private and  
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ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN  
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(late Manager of J. H. LYONS, (London, and  
leading Caterers in London, and  
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TELEPHONE No. 197.  
Telegraphic Address "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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PRIVATE HOTEL.  
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 690.  
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"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

**VICTORIA HOTEL**  
SHAMEN-CANTON.  
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
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WM. FARMER  
Proprietor.  
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THEATRE.**  
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
THE FIRST FAVOURITE WITH ALL PLAYGOERS  
THIS WEEK  
SPECIAL PROGRAMME:  
THE  
FLOWER STREET FOLLIES.  
Who Did the Deed? MAX LINDER.  
At 7 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.  
Popular Prices.  
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [a577]



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[25]

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## DEATH.

On the 19th March, at Bognor, England,  
ALFRED SHAW, late Manager of the Hongkong  
Cotton Mills. [597]

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 11TH, 1911.

DESPITE the solemn warnings against encouraging China to borrow foreign capital uttered from time to time by men who are regarded as authorities on the country's financial capacity, the indebtedness of China to foreign financiers continues to grow. An interesting article on the subject recently appeared in the Japanese newspaper *Nippon*, from the pen of Mr. TAKEKOSHI, a member of the Diet. The article had special reference to the international loan of \$50,000,000 gold. Attention was drawn to the fact that China's indebtedness already amounted to 1,300,000,000 taels, and Mr. TAKEKOSHI's contention is that a country whose (present) productive capacity is only one-third that of Japan, and whose foreign trade is also much less than that of Japan, cannot continue to increase her indebtedness without grave danger, because taxes cannot be increased for the purpose of redeeming these loans without risk of civil disturbance, and consequently, "moral and material bankruptcy" must result. This article has received a good deal of attention from the Peking Press, and it is interesting to observe the growing sentiment in favour of the employment of foreign capital in China for specific productive undertakings, and for such purposes only. The evils and the dangers of reckless borrowing are well understood. Egypt is frequently held up

in the Chinese Press as a terrible example of a nation which lost its sovereignty through reckless borrowing. Venezuela is another country which is frequently cited in this connection. They are quoted, however, not as warnings against foreign loans, but against the injudicious use of the money thus obtained. In short, it is insisted that the borrowed money shall be employed in productive undertakings. As one of the Peking papers has put it, "foreign loans when judiciously utilised will help the development of the economic life of the country." Foreign financiers who have money to lend recognise the vast latent productive capacity of China and are willing to lend money freely, so long as they can

obtain the guarantees they deem necessary to ensure the effective employment of the capital. That forms the difficulty in most of the loan negotiations entered upon by China. There is a hitch in the negotiation for the loan intended for the purposes of accelerating currency reform, and for trade and industrial purposes in Manchuria, because America asks for the appointment of a foreign expert to advise and help China in financial matters. China objects to the suggestion on the ground, as we gather from a Chinese paper, that "a person who gives his choice, appointment, power and responsibility to a foreign government is most likely to be clumsy and unmanageable."

Moreover, it is represented that a nation's financial affairs are closely related to questions of government, and therefore "if the financial adviser happens to be a particularly able and energetic person he will soon find his way to meddle with the internal affairs of the Empire in the name of finance." We suppose this correctly represents the reasons the Chinese Government entertain for resisting the appointment, but their absurdity is transparent, and they say little for the mental capacity of those who can invent such objections. The real fact of the matter is that the Chinese Government does not admit its inability to carry through the task of currency reform without expert foreign assistance, while those who are willing to lend money for this most urgently needed reform are satisfied that the expert knowledge necessary to successfully carry the reform through is not to be found in the financial circles of China. Until the Government can be induced to recognise the desirability of employing a foreign expert as financial adviser it would be useless to make the appointment.

A financial adviser is a person "to meddle with everything governmental," his duties are to persuade the Government which employs him that the advice he offers on financial matters is sound common sense, calculated to be beneficial to the country if it be adopted. Until the Government is so persuaded and has given the adviser the necessary authority to proceed with his schemes, he is without power to "meddle with the internal affairs of the Empire," and, in any event there can be no interference by the financial adviser except by order of the Government, which has first to be satisfied of its necessity.

In the present instance the financial expert which the financial groups desire should be engaged to assist in the reform of China's currency would presumably have his powers clearly defined in his agreement, and the only concern of those to whom he would primarily owe his choice and appointment would be to see that the money they lend to China for a specific purpose is used to the best advantage of the country, which would be a guarantee of the safety of the investment.

LT. Colonel Lancelot C. Koe has been appointed to succeed Colonel Abbot-Anderson as commandant of the British Legation Guards in Peking.

The latest Bangkok papers to hand state that Mr. E. D. Atkinson has now recovered from the effects of his operation for blood-poisoning and is about again.

H.E. v. Hoxthausen, the new German Minister to Peking, will not arrive in the Capital until the end of June; and, in the meanwhile, after the departure of H.E. Count von Luxburg, who is daily expected back from his home leave, will act as German Charge d'Affaires.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Hongkong in May, between Stuart George Newall, son of Colonel Stuart Newall, C.B., of Wellington, New Zealand, and Ellen Charlotte ("Johnnie"), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wallace, 6, Langford Place, St. John's Wood, London.

After having taken nine days to haul from the Citadel Battery, Devon, on to the Folkestone road, the heavy 9.2 gun to be despatched to Hongkong came to a halt just beyond the Priory railway bridge. The gun, with the traction engine towing it, made a load of forty tons, and the authorities considered this too great for the bridge. Negotiations having been unsuccessful, the huge gun remains stranded.

There were eleven cases of small-pox in the Colony of Hongkong last week. Nine proved fatal. All the victims were Chinese. There were three cases of enteric fever—one Chinese, one Indian and one Japanese. One case ended fatally.

Those contemplating a trip Home by the Siberian route will be interested in the following extract from the *Manchuria Daily News*—The sleeping berths on the Trans-Siberian Express Trains for Europe are generally taken up much in advance. In fact, their number on one train, which, both 1st and 2nd classes being included, is sufficient for only a little over 70 people, is inadequate to meet the requirements of the travelling public. Intending travellers desirous to engage such berths will do well to bespeak for same, at least half a month ahead.

Mr. Moo Cheung sends in specimens of excellent photographs of recent local events, including the airship in flight at Canton, the flashlight photographs of the Chamber of Commerce Jubilee dinner, and photographs of the presentation of the King's Medal to Chief Detective Inspector Hanson. Also of the remarkable anti-gambling procession at Canton and finally we have to mention some capital views of the presentation of prizes at the Corinthian Yacht Club on Sunday and a group of the members of the Club ranged behind and in front of a table bearing the beautiful display of prizes.

The American Army transport *Buford* brought out four hundred tons of flour for the relief of sufferers by famine in North China. The steamer unloaded at Chinkiang. The flour was sent out by the *Christian Herald* of New York, and was in sacks bearing the name of the paper. The *Christian Herald*, remarks a Shanghai contemporary, has done magnificent work in the past in China, having raised a large fund at the time of the last famine, and their efforts to relieve the suffering of the starving are worthy of the warmest recognition. The *Christian Herald* is now controlled by Mr. Otto Koenig, who succeeded Dr. Louis Klopsch, who was in charge of the paper at the time of the last famine. It is of interest to add that on her passage up the Yangtze the *Buford* was in constant wireless communication with Shanghai.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Captain and Mrs. Mitchell and family left Government House yesterday afternoon for Manila.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold of Battemberg arrived in port on Saturday afternoon by the *s.s. Empress*, and Captain Taylor, A.D.C., at once proceeded on board to convey an invitation to stay at Government House, and to ascertain the Prince's commands. His Royal Highness was too unwell to disembark and proceeds to-day by the *Empire* to Japan.

At his desire H.E. the Governor and Lady *Empress* called this morning and spent some time in conversation.

His Excellency gives an official dinner at Government House, to-night, the guests including—Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Colonel and Mrs. Camilleri and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis and Miss Edwards, Mr. Janssens, Mr. and Mrs. Messer, Colonel and Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. F. H. Armstrong, Mr. Eitzen, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Major and Mrs. Tolloch, Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston and Miss Harris, Mr. Macedo, Commander and Mrs. Beckwith and Miss Phinck, Colonel and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Blane, Mr. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mayor and Mrs. Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. Luten, Captain Lyons, Major and Mrs. Loan, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Miss Clark, Mr. Bonnar, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, Mr. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mr. Bryer, Mr. and Mrs. George Hogg and Mr. and Mrs. Master.

## CORONATION DUREE.

The Admiralty have taken up the new P. & O. steamer *Medina* for the conveyance of His Majesty King George V. to India.

The *s.s. Medina* will be manned and treated as a man-of-war.

The *s.s. Maloja*, the other new P. & O. liner, will be put on as a special steamer to take out passengers to India for the Durbar and is already very fully booked up.

## THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Co. opened their season at the Theatre Royal last night with a performance of "The Chocolate Soldier." The piece was well staged and acted in a manner which gave ample proof that the combination is superior to any that Mr. Bandmann has hitherto brought to the Far East. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity and was most enthusiastic.

## AMERICAN TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

Pac Eastern port purchases of American goods in the eleven months ended November 30, 1910, reached a value of \$110,000,000, or \$7,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1909. The principal buyers were (Bureau of Statistics figures):

Australia and Tasmania	\$28,423,078
Philippine Islands	18,110,194
Japan	22,479,920
New Zealand	5,703,077
Straits Settlements	1,751,980
Dutch East Indies	2,591,719
Chinese Empire	14,520,101
British India	6,697,685
Hongkong	4,769,412
Asiatic Russia	1,062,061

Other principal buyers were British China, French China, German China, Japanese China, East Indies, Korea, Persia and Siam.

## TELEGRAMS.

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## AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, April 10th.

Captains Tokugawa and Hino are successfully carrying out experiments in flying on the Government aviation grounds near Hachioji.

## GREAT FIRE IN TOKYO.

Tokyo, April 10th.

On Sunday the Yoshiwara and the district to the north-east was destroyed by fire.

Ten temples, many factories (including the Sengu mouselene factory), and 7,000 houses were destroyed.

The scenes at the Yoshiwara were indescribable. Several of the panic-stricken people perished.

The handsome buildings were insured for three million yen.

This morning's market was badly affected.

The total loss is estimated at a million sterling.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]RECORD SPEED FOR WAR  
SHIPS.

London, April 10th.

The Dreadnought cruiser "Indefatigable" has undergone her twenty-four hours trials, her speed averaging 20 knots.

This is a record for all warships, excepting torpedo-boat destroyers.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, April 10th.

The British trade returns for March show an increase in imports amounting to £434,075, and exports to £6,472,354, mainly in iron and steel manufactures, machinery, ships, and cotton manufactures.

THE STRANDED N. D. L.  
LINER.

London, April 10th.

A New York message states that lighters are taking off the cargo of the "Prinzess Irene." The steamer is still aground.

LATER.

The N. D. L. steamer "Prinzess Irene" has been re-floated.

## THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

London, April 10th.

The Mexican House of Deputies has voted four million dollars gold for the pacification of the country. It will be devoted to military supplies and equipment.

A "POISSON D'AVRIL" AT  
SHANGHAI.

On Saturday, the 1st inst., the *Echo de Chine*, under the caption "Experience d'Aviation," informed its readers that the Kingman aviators, Messrs. Vallon and Forest, intended to fly over Shanghai about eleven o'clock that forenoon and bombard the British cruiser *Asura* with oranges, later lighting in front of the Shanghai Club. The article was quite a long one, a good deal of details being given, besides remarks about aeroplanes being the war machines of the future. A good many of the *Echo's* readers believed the story and there were many loiterers on the Bund between eleven and twelve on Saturday forenoon, who were, of course, disappointed. On Monday our contemporary admitted that the story was a 1st of April hoax, or a "poisson d'avril," with which it had caught its readers. —*Shanghai Mercury*.

## "THE PACIFIC ASSOCIATION."

THE OBJECT OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Pacific Association, organized in Tokyo by Dr. K. Tomizawa, Mr. T. Torao, and members of the Japanese Diet, has issued an explanation as to the object of the organization.

The note sets forth that a century has elapsed since the ambitions of various Powers began to be transferred to the Pacific, and this tendency has lately taken such a acute form that Japan can no longer remain indifferent to affairs there. It is no exaggeration to state, say the promoters, that the control of the Pacific means the control of the world. The promoters of the new Pacific Association therefore deem it urgent to discuss all questions on the Pacific from various viewpoints, having always in view the maintenance of permanent peace in the East and the independence of Japan. The conditions on the Pacific are daily changing, and by these changes the position of Japan is either directly or indirectly affected. The Pacific Association is organized in accordance with the requirements of the times.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE  
ACTING TARTAR-GENERAL.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

Canton society has been stirred to its very depths by the news of a crime the like of which has not been heard of for many a long year in this southern province. One of the highest of the provincials has been done to death in a most dramatic manner and that official is no less a person than the Acting Tartar-General H. E. Fu Kei.

As I formerly reported, this city has lately been the scene of an aviation meeting. Most of the prominent men have been present, and yesterday one of the chief among them was the ill-fated officer who has lost his life. The aviation proceedings were held on the "Tartar" or Eastern Parade Ground, and there was a huge concourse of spectators. After the proceedings had terminated the Tartar General and his suite left the parade ground to return to his Yamen via the Great East Gate. The road was crowded, and before they had proceeded very far His Excellency was startled by hearing the sound of a shot which was evidently fired in the vicinity of his chair. At the sound of the shot the chair coolies bearing the late officer at once dropped their burden and fled. To their overwhelming shame the bodyguards of the deceased officer followed suit and fled also. The assassin then advanced to within a foot or two of the chair and fired four bullets into the body of the ill-fated officer. Three of them entered the head and one the neck, and death took place soon afterwards. The police and the guards of the Legislative Council who were present then blew their whistles to summon assistance, but the assassin made good his escape. The son of the deceased was close behind but he managed to escape, and when he saw that his father was dead he returned to camp and sent a telephonic message to the Viceroy and the deceased's wife that his father had been assassinated. "All this time the body was in the chair with the face protruding and the head lying back, but with true Chinese want of heart, no one ventured to come near to render assistance if necessary. Later on a number of the Imperial troops and several officials arrived on the scene and a telephonic message was at once sent to Viceroy Chang to ask for instructions. That officer at once replied that the corpse should be taken into the city and deposited in the Yamen. In the meantime, the chief doctor of the Pok Chai Hospital (a missionary establishment) had been sent for, but of course the summons came too late. Later the city gates were shut as it was feared that an organised attack was to be made on the Manchurian Settlement, but luckily no such thing occurred. At about 8 p.m. the Taoist of Constabulary arrested a man and charged him with the murder. He at once confessed and said that nothing mattered so long as he had rid the country of one of the hated Manchurians. The man said his name was Wan Song Tsai, a native of the Shan Tai District, and that he had lately returned from Singapore.

Let me here state, as a resident of the Malay States and Singapore for many years, that that country contains very large number of persons belonging to various secret societies. Most of these are professedly anti-dynastic and the most dreaded among them is the famous "Sam Hap Wai" or Triad Society. Nearly all the house servants of that country (natives of the island of Hainan) are members, and the Society numbers among its members large numbers of Cantonese traders, Fokienese and Hakka coolies. To my certain knowledge there are even many rickshaw pullers in the Straits who are members of this league.

According to the police report, the assassin is reported to have said that he is one of a league that has sworn to put an end to all Manchurians sooner or later and that he looked upon his deed as a patriotic action. There are those who say that the arrested man is not the culprit at all, but simply a suspect whom the police have arrested to save their face. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the anti-dynastic movement is growing in force, and unless the authorities take severe repressive measures there is likely to be serious trouble in the near future. I am sorry to say that the crime appears to have aroused very little spirit of indignation, and that most of the natives I have spoken to on the subject appear to rejoice in the fact that there is one-Manchu less. In spite of the fact that these people regard themselves as being highly civilised or "man ming," as they term it, it is difficult to impress them with the fact that assassination is a crime that cannot be defended on any ground whatever.

As I write this, there are several rumours going the rounds and I give them for what they are worth but by no means guaranteeing their truth. One says there were no less than five men who attacked the late officer; another says that the present Viceroy was also intended for a victim, for with a large part of the people his active campaign against gambling is looked upon with scant favour. Tens it is, that in spite of the enthusiastic ceremonies of a few days ago, many people are beginning to sigh for the re-institution of the gambling shops, while the wholesale granting of monopolies that has taken place lately has resulted in the enhanced price of several indispensable commodities that have caused very wide-spread dissatisfaction.

All people here seem agreed that before very long an uprising against the present dynasty is inevitable though how far the wish is father to the thought is impossible to say.

To conclude, a word or two in reference to the functions of the officer known as the "Tai Cheung Kwan" or Tartar General may not be without interest. First and foremost, he is the outward and visible sign of what the native Chinese call the "Manchu yoke," for he himself is a Manchu. He ranks as a "mo kwun" or military officer, for he is in supreme command of the Manchurian Guards who have the custody of the city walls and gates. Last, but by no means least, public rumour credits him with being *de facto* superior to the Viceroy, for being one of the ruling race, he has the confidential ear of Peking, and thus acts as a kind of overseer to the Viceroy. I give this latter statement for what it is worth, but it is easy to see that such ideas may result in a great deal of ill-feeling leading at last to crimes of violence. The deceased officer is said to be a man of unblemished reputation; the only thing against him, was his nationality. By tomorrow I expect to be in possession of more particulars, for, as I wrote above, there is a great deal of wild rumour going the rounds.

A small point is of interest. Within a very short time of the assassination printed circulars, setting forth the known facts relating to the crime were in circulation, having been issued by the authorities for the purpose of allaying public excitement.

Since writing the above I have heard that there has been a determined attempt to burn down the Tartar General's Yamen. No particulars are to hand, but I hope to secure the same tomorrow. I am glad to report that there has not been the slightest anti-foreign feeling.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

According to a message telegraphed back to Hongkong by Router, the Hongkong correspondent of the London *Daily Express* has cabled news of a serious rising at Canton. "It is stated," says Router's message, "that the Tartar General commanding the troops has been murdered and that reinforcements are hastening to the scene. We do not know who the correspondent is, but he would seem to have 'very exclusive information.'"

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 11th.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.—NEW DETECTIVES.

The Viceroy fears that certain unprincipled persons, being desirous of making money, will secretly encourage private gambling in lonely places and thus defeat the aims of Government. To guard against this possible evil a new corps of detectives has been established. These men are divided into three classes and are in receipt of a high rate of pay. These detectives have already done some good work and several gamblers have been arrested. The people, however, do not look upon this force with much approbation, for two reasons. First, they say that these new detectives falsely accuse persons in the hope of making "squeeze"; secondly, they are expensive and make yet another drain on the public.

EXHAUSTED TREASURY.—LOAN REQUIRED.

The Provincial Treasurer is anxious to raise a loan of one million dollars from native banks in order to meet the immediate wants of the Treasury. He says, however, that this loan will only enable him to tide over difficulties for a month and has referred to the Viceroy for advice. It is evident that the officials are feeling the loss of the gambling tax somewhat severely, and many people are now of the opinion that the gambling houses ought not to have been put down until full provision had been made to make up for the loss of revenue.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

There is here an anecdotal where smokeless powder can be made. It has been found that the article turned out by the local men is not fit for use. The Viceroy has therefore placed a large order for this explosive with a prominent German firm, and the Customs authorities have been notified to issue the necessary permits for its landing.

EXAMINING THE TREASURY.

It is one of the special duties of the Viceroy to personally examine the Treasury at certain intervals and go through the accounts. H. E. has given notice to the Treasurer and other high officials that he will make this examination to-day. In accordance with a request from Peking, the Treasurer has just sent a notification to the Capital to the effect that the annual revenue of Kwong Tung is Tls. 37,396,000, while last year the expenditure was Tls. 38,326,000.

AVIATION IN CANTON.

Yesterday Mr. Van der Born was successful in making flights from the Eastern Parade ground in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. A specific notice issued yesterday states that a native aviator whose interview with the Viceroy I reported a few days ago is to compete at the aviation meeting to-day. The Chinaman claims that his machine can rise 900 feet while carrying a weight of 400 pounds.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Yesterday the house of a family named Wong living in the Western Suburbs was broken into by several robbers. Just as they were about to commence their nefarious proceedings, a doctor happened to come to the house to see an inmate who was sick. Seeing how affairs stood the doctor grappled with one man and shouted for assistance. The master of the house, hearing his cries, went on to the roof and began to loudly blow a police whistle. The robbers seeing that the game was up ran away before the tardy arrival of the police. This is the third robbery in this particular street within the last few days.

NEW EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER.

The present Educational Commissioner is about to be transferred to Yunnan as Provincial Judge. By Imperial Decree, Chen Shing has been appointed to the vacant post. It was rumoured that Chan, Taoist of Industries, would be appointed, but this has proved to be not so.

STEALING TELEPHONE WIRES.

Great inconvenience is caused from time to time by persons stealing telephone wires. A night or two ago a policeman saw a Manchurian crawl up a pole and saw him cut through a wire. When the man came down the policeman found that the Manchu had no less than 15 lengths of wire lying on the ground. The man was taken before the magistrate, but he refused to confess his crime, so he was remanded for further inquiries.



## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, April 10th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PHIBBS  
(Chief Justice).

TATUM v. HOWELL.

The action was continued in which John Tatum and Frederick Howell, chief bailiff of the Supreme Court, for an account since 24th September, 1903, of the receipts and disbursements of the defendant in respect of the plaintiff's business of a butcher and comrade carried on under the style of the Hongkong Butchery, and for a receipt.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist).

You told us that on November 17th, 1904, you paid in \$143.50?—No. I account for No. 2.

No. 1 account?—You paid in \$143.80 and you believe they were cross cheques on the Butchery?—I could only say I believe so. I don't know.

On that account you paid out \$120 next day?—Yes.

We have obtained a copy from the bank and there are apparently three cheques bearing three names—Jones, Claret, and Moss?—Yes.

Is Claret the name of a person?—Yes. He was employed at the Electric Light Company—W. E. Claret.

Looking at these names, can you say they were Hongkong Butchery's account?—My lord, I remember that they were. Claret's name brings it to my recollection. Claret obtained goods and paid cheques to the Butchery. I cannot follow the other names.

His Lordship—That bears out the suggestion that the \$120 and the \$150 made up \$143.80 and Mr. Howell's private account, leaving 12 cents over.

Mr. Slade—I quite agree. Unfortunately owing to a mistake we have not had all the bank slips. In this matter we have not received the assistance we might reasonably expect. They have the dates.

Witness was next examined with respect to the payments made to the Butchery company. One was marked Armstrong, which was not to Butchery account, but was for goods supplied, better imported on behalf of the Butchery. There was a loss on that shipment. They did not claim on the insurers or shippers, but something was done through Johnson. Witness explained the letter he wrote to Johnson was to enable him to obtain his commission. He affirmed that the letter was not an order on behalf of the Butchery, although Johnson had previously supplied goods to the Butchery. He added a code book to make the matter look like a proper business matter. Counsel questioned witness with regard to an advertisement referring to the arrival of the butter mentioned.

Do you still assert that your letter was a pro forma order not intended to be carried out on behalf of the Butchery?—I do.

It was merely a letter to enable Johnson to get an illicit five per cent. commission?—To get a commission.

An improper five per cent. commission?—Not an improper commission. He was the man who was giving the order and was justly entitled to the commission.

His Lordship—This was not a real transaction?—Mr. Slade—Is that what you say?—I don't know what transactions took place between Johnson and Tung Kee with reference to butter.

The next item in your banking account is \$62.47 on January 6th, which from the paying in slips appears to have been made up of three cheques drawn on Dobson, Cammell and Francis. Were they payments on the Butchery account?—They would be cheques handed over to me by Young Chung in payment of commission to him for the Butchery. He would ask me to cash them.

Witness was then questioned with regard to entries of commission paid to Young Chung and stated the book was not kept properly by Tatum, otherwise it would have explained itself.

Witness, questioned as to certain cheques which he had paid into the bank, said he could not tell what they were.

You had all the Butchery books at your house at that time?—What time?

January, 1897?—No, a short time after the Butchery was closed I took everything down to my house to have the books made up.

At this time when these payments were being made you had the Butchery books in your house?—They were under my charge in as much as I had handed them over to Barker to make up a proper balance sheet. He was working in my house.

Witness in the course of further examination said that Mr. Barker must have made a mistake in a certain account.

You mean to say that although this was being done in your house by Barker, who was employed by you, he did not inquire from you on occasions of difficulty?—I cannot remember. He would be there in the day time and I would be away.

I think you told us that work was done in the evening. You told us he was employed by the Dock Company and worked at the accounts in the evening?—He was formerly employed in the docks at Aberdeen and used to drop in to my house casually.

Then, this item in the stores account is wrongly stated?—Apparently so.

Counsel said he could not get to the bottom of these accounts and he would endeavour to get witness to elucidate the account which he had given Tatum as showing his position with regard to the Hongkong Butchery.

What does the entry to sundries and cash account mean?—The total amount of money received from all sources including capital.

Should that correspond with the bank book or the cash book?—That should correspond with both the cash book and the pass book.

We know that they do not correspond within hundreds?—I can't say.

Do you mean to say that you never in any way checked this account which you gave to Tatum?—I employed a man to do the work.

You never checked it?—I never did. One thing I checked was the balance of my loss account, \$1,443.56.

You never checked any of the payments?—No. Mr. Barker was alive I should have had him here.

His Lordship—Barker seems to have made mistakes.

Mr. Slade—Take the item \$3,616. What does that represent?—Money which I have withdrawn from the Hongkong Butchery.

You have omitted to credit yourself with a balance of \$356.63 less \$155.49?—That is a payment to me out of capital account.

Further question were addressed to defendant by Counsel, who suggested that on his own showing the capital account was clearly wrong.

His Lordship pointed out that the accounts were wrongly expressed, money on loan being described as capital.

Mr. Slade added that in the first two months defendant had withdrawn \$1,500 from the capital.

Defendant could not explain how it was that the cash book for a certain period showed \$636 more than appeared in the bank book. In the course of further questions defendant said he had not checked any of the figures in the statement presented.

And the sum set down as your loss might be more than here shown?—I told Mr. Gardiner months ago that I was willing to hand the books over to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham &amp; Matthews, or any other firm of accountants and abide by their decision.

Defendant was asked if he did not closely watch the conduct of the business from the beginning, and admitted that he went down regularly during the first four months.

And you kept a close watch?—Not close enough.

You tried to?—Yes. I was down every morning at four o'clock.

And having kept a close watch during the first four months you paid no attention to these things?—In the first four months it was my business. There was a leakage somewhere and I tried to find it. After the first four months Young Chung was responsible.

His Lordship then put a number of questions to the defendant.

This business can hardly be described as a small one?—Well, I should not call it a large business.

It had a turnover of \$3,000?—\$3,000.

\$3,000 running up to \$4,000?—Not during the first four months.

For a business just started that is not bad?—I should say the turnover was larger than I expected.

I suppose from the time you started with Tatum there must have been a good deal of advertising and soliciting customers?—Yes.

I suppose Tatum did that?—He was living with me at the time.

You seem to have started with a well prepared business, over 110 customers on the books?—Yes.

In fact you had all the European community as customers?—Yes.

I suppose it was a great boon to the community?—Yes, my lord.

Looking at the figures, the December accounts were \$3,686 as against \$3,800. There was a profit?—The January receipts were \$3,095 against \$3,724. Again there was a profit. It seems to me it was a growing business. You found it larger than you had expected and you came to the conclusion that you were losing. What seems to me is that you wanted rather more floating capital to run it, and you became nervous. As the Americans say, you had bitten off more than you could chew. You started something which you did not expect to be so big?—No, my lord.

You had got together a very fine business, and therefore it must have been lack of floating capital which made you become nervous?—There was a loss, my lord.

No loss. I will prove it, my lord.

When you start a business you do not expect your capital back in four months?—No.

Had you started on a solid capital you were actually making money?—No, my lord. We were not. There was the trial balance.

If your trial balance were like this one they were hopeless. The fact is you got frightened and surrendered a rather good thing. Do you really think that it was fair to get rid of the business to Young Chung and to sell what was really a good business which had been built up by Tatum's energy for a very small sum like \$20 and to have started the Hongkong Butchery Company, using the name to which the European community had become accustomed?—I must take one thing with the other. In the first four months the bills receivable amounted to \$14,723 and the bills payable to \$16,448.

It left you the capital outstanding?—No.

At the time how much had you advanced?—\$3,500 to the best of my recollection.

His Lordship pointed out that there was a profit made in the first four months. There was no profit in the first month, but on the four months there was a profit. He did not state that with a view to challenging the defendant, but merely to enable him to judge of the behaviour of the parties.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

A telegram from Saigon appearing in Haiphong papers states that two sailors from the steamer *Chicano-mara* have been admitted to hospital suffering from cholera. Several other patients were said to be on board the steamer.

## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The master of a fishing junk, for refusing to stop when called upon by the police, was ordered by Mr. Wood to pay a fine of \$10.

Mr. Hallifax sentenced a Chinese to seven days' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for stealing two hammers from the University site.

The gamblers, who were arrested on the hillside above Quarry Bay by A. L. S. Tittell and a party of police, were fined \$5 each by Mr. Hallifax.

A man whose movements appeared to a Chinese police constable to be suspicious when approached by the constable ran away. He was pursued and captured, and a baton resembling those used by the police was found in his possession. Mr. Hallifax imposed a fine of \$50; the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

The brother-in-law of a Chinese police sergeant, who has been banished from the Colony three times for stealing goods from a resident at Shaikwan East, again victimised the same person last week. The defendant, who was banished about a fortnight ago, went to the house in question, lifted a door off its hinges, and entered and stole a box containing clothing valued at \$66. He was subsequently arrested by Inspector McHardy at Kowloon City with the stolen property in his possession, and before he was placed before the Court it was discovered that he had disobeyed a banishment order. On the latter charge he was sentenced by Mr. Hallifax to twelve months' imprisonment, and for the larceny to three months, the sentences to run concurrently.

The master of a sampan was charged before Mr. Hallifax yesterday with leaving the port without a clearance, with carrying gunpowder without having the word "dangerous" written on the package in English and Chinese, with failing to hoist the red flag while having on board dangerous goods, and with refusing to stop when called upon by the police. It was proved that defendant was going through the Copeland Pass when halted by a police officer. Instead of lying to he put on more sail, and would not stop when two shots were fired across his bows. The police boat then gave chase, and when the sampan was overtaken and boarded a large jar of gunpowder, labelled "Samshu" was found on board. His Worship sentenced the defendant for leaving without a clearance, and for carrying dangerous goods without hoisting a red flag. For carrying dangerous goods not properly labelled the boatman was fined \$250, and another fine of \$200 was imposed for refusing to stop when called by the police. In default of payment of \$450, defendant was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

PROSECUTION UNDER STAMP ORDINANCE.

Li Tsz was placed before Mr. Hallifax on charges of infringing the Stamp Ordinances.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson &amp; Grist) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bowley, in opening the case, said it would disclose a very ingenious and very profitable system of fraud which had been carried on by the defendant in dealing in stamps. The defendant was the keeper of a stall at the corner of Chu Loong Street and Queen's Road Central, just beyond the Land Office.

After referring to the sections of the Ordinance under which the charges were brought, Mr. Bowley said his Worship would doubtless be aware that stamp collectors preferred to have stamps with post marks on them. Such stamps commanded higher prices than clean stamps, and this fact had not escaped the wily Chinese.

With regard to inland bills—bills of exchange which came into the Colony—it was the duty of the person using them to cancel the stamps on them, but that was usually done by the banks.

They were stamped with an indelible stamp or crossed with a pen. After the accounts were audited these bills of exchange were usually thrown into the waste paper basket, and the stamps eventually found their way into the hands of dealers of stamps, who removed the cancellation marks. Then they made marks on the stamps similar to post marks, and the stamps were sold to innocent globe-trotters as if they were marked postal stamps.

On March 14th, Sergeant T. Murphy executed a warrant and took possession of the stamps in the defendant's stall. At that time defendant was absent from the Colony, and there was another man in charge of the stall.

On March 20th defendant returned and was arrested. During the interval the man left in charge, who knew nothing about the stamps, made one sale.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Dowell New York Line str. *St. Patrick* left Shanghai on the 9th inst., and is therefore due here to-morrow morning.The H. A. Line str. *Alvin* left Shanghai on the 10th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.The "Shiro" str. *Monmouth* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Bombay Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 13th inst.The N.Y.K. str. *Tosa Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 7th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 8th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Siamra* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 12th inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Zealandia* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 22nd inst.The P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Korea*, which sailed from Hongkong on the 10th ultimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst.The Bank Line str. *Suzer* arrived at Kobe on the 9th inst.The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig*, which left here on the 7th inst., at 8 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 9th inst., at 9 p.m.The I.G.M. str. *Lightning*, which left here on the 5th inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore on the 9th inst., at 11 a.m.

## FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

OVER 300 BUILDINGS BEING ERECTED AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

London, March 9th.

Everything in connection with the preparation of the Festival of Empire the Pageant of London, and the All-British Exhibition of Arts and Industries is progressing most favourably, and there is not the slightest question that this is going to be the most wonderful and successful series of exhibitions ever organised in the Old Country.

Every day finds some new wonder introduced; every day sees an increased demand by British manufacturers for space in the grand old building wherein to reveal their products. Already nearly 600 stands have been arranged for. Some of the sections of the Industrial Exhibition are full, but in 6 weeks there is still room for enterprising demonstrations which will at once be attractive and educational. One may form some idea of the vastness of this Industrial Exhibition when one knows that the Palace itself is nearly 30 acres in extent, and has over a mile of wide galleries.

Sir George Frampton, R.A., with the Earl of Plymouth and others prominently associated with the Festival, have decided upon a scheme of decoration for the interior of the building. It was no easy matter to fix upon the best methods of adorning the many bays, because the Palace is an engineering rather than an architectural triumph.

The announcement of the fact that King George V. will, in celebration of his Coronation, entertain 10,000 children at the Festival of Empire on June 30th, has done much this week to draw public attention to this colossal work of patriotism and philanthropy. At the same time it will come as a surprise to most people to learn that the Council of the Festival of Empire is erecting in all over 300 structures on the 250 acres of ground ranging from the 270,000 Ottawa Parliament Buildings to decorative kiosks.

The painting of that 500 yards of the Palace which faces the grounds is proceeding apace at the hands of 300 daring decorators who look like flies as they crawl about the dizzy heights of the great glasshouse front.

The colour chosen is two shades of French grey, and every piece of wood and iron work is to be cleaned before its two coats of colour are put on, while all the glass work has also to be cleaned, certainly the biggest window-cleaning contract on record.

The four large ornamental basins which stand amid the lawns of the main terrace are to be retained, and the fountain arrangements have been overhauled by Mr. G. W. H. Harris, A.M.C.E. He found the old arrangements to be wonderfully good, and few alterations will be necessary, though a centrifugal pump, driven by electricity, is to be installed in order to effect an economy in the water used. As it is, 80,000 gallons of water an hour will be thrown into the air from over 500 jets, the highest being 60ft.

Mr. Harris has also in hand the arrangements for fire prevention. A mile and a half of new water mains are being laid down in order to feed 50 hydrants in various parts of the grounds. There will be a permanent Fire Brigade of 25 men, while 200 other attendants will be specially trained, and every body on duty in the place will be instructed in the use of the hydrant, and four special kinds of extinguishers. Moreover, day and night men will be on duty to keep the keenest eye on the scenery and pavilions.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE MARRIAGES.

Some 25 members of the Chinese Christian Association and their friends met last week in the Society's Hall in Singapore to discuss the motion "That this House considers that legislation providing for the official registration of Chinese Marriages in the Colony will be advantageous to the Chinese Community."

Mr. Tan Yew Chay opened the discussion, drawing attention to the trouble, worry, and heavy expense over the claims by illegitimate and adopted children on the death of a Chinese. He said, in substance, that several recent instances of protracted litigation in this connection. All this would be avoided in future if there was official registration. He pointed to the legislation now in force applying to Christians, Mohammedans and Hindus.

Mr. Kiong Chin Eng, who opposed the motion, said that registration was impracticable and if introduced would lead to general dissatisfaction among the Chinese Community, because the different sections of Chinese here observe quite different ceremonies at a marriage, while the legislation would compel all Chinese to observe certain formalities which, according to certain Chinese opinion, would not constitute a valid marriage. Would registration improve the present position of affairs, when Courts here have granted joint administration to two widows and have recognised the claims of children by secondary wives?

There were eleven other speakers on the motion, two of whom suggested that an association be formed similar to the Chinese Societies in Netherlands India, in which regulations would be made for registration of marriages of the members in the first instance and of non-members later on who might apply to have their marriages registered by the association.

The Chairman in summarizing up said that legislation dealing with registration of Chinese marriages, divorces and adoptions was believed by the Government to be needed, hence the introduction in 1904 of a Bill to that effect, but it was shelved as the general Chinese feeling was against it. But times are changing, and the Government would bring in this Bill again if it was asked for. He mentioned the question of the Hon. E. C. Ellis in the Legislative Council on the subject of Chinese intestate estates. The present state of affairs in this connection is chaotic, and not only large sums of money are spent in litigation but a good deal of valuable time of the Court is wasted when such matters come up for decision.

On the motion being put to the vote, Mr. Yew Chay won with a large majority.—Free Press.

## A SHIPPING NUISANCE.

LACK OF SUPERVISION OVER SAMPANS AND LAUNCHES.

The Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce forwards for publication the following letter which has been addressed to the Government:—

Tungchook, 8th April, 1911.

Sir—My Committee have been approached by several of the principal shipping agents of the Colony with regard to the lack of supervision over sampans and launches belonging to or hired by Chinese Boarding House Keepers, which craft too, and obstruct steamers carrying coolie passengers outside the limits of the Harbour.

The following extract from the letter of a Master to his Owners will perhaps make the situation clearer to you than I can hope to do:—

"I beg to submit to your notice the very serious position in which we as shipmasters of steamers are placed regarding the forcibly boarding of our ships while yet at sea by Houses in the Colony for loading passengers a long way outside the Harbour Limits, also the grave situation in which we may at any time find ourselves by sinking any of the sampans so employed."

Their methods are as follows:—When a steamer is expected from the Straits with Chinese passengers, large sampans manned by from eight to ten nimble young men are towed out by launches and left in the direct path of the vessel's bowsprit, looking on somewhat, which is done by using a long bamboo with a hook at the end and long iron rods, which are successful, four or five men run up the mast and board the sampan drop astern.

There are six or eight sampans so employed, leaving about thirty runners on board who at once create a perfect confusion among the passengers by shouting at the top of their voices and hustling them about. A much more serious situation is created when this boarding is carried out during the hours of darkness such as occurred during this trip five miles outside Lamma Island about 1.0 a.m. when two sampans without lights suddenly appeared, one on either bow close to. One of them impinged to hook on, while the other missed, but was soon picked up by a launch, three others being in attendance.

Before reaching Green Island four other sampans put runners on board. At 2.00 a.m. the vessel continued until daylight came in, when about one-third of the passengers had left the vessel. This is repeated on every voyage, and is not so serious when taking place during daylight, but is quite a different matter on a dark night approaching port when the safety of the ship is the first care of the Master. Surely these law-breakers do wrong at their own peril and on them should rest the consequences?

Earnestly hoping you will bring this matter before the Authorities who have power to deal with it before some serious accident takes place. Again from another Master:—

I believe that the Firm are anxious that every reasonable precaution should be taken by myself and Officers to ensure as far as practicable the safe carriage to destination of the valuable cargoes the ship has to convey. I therefore consider that should I allow, unchecked by Authorities, hordes of strange Chinese to board the ship in the dark and run riot all over the decks and between decks carrying inflammable paper lanterns, I should be failing in my duty to the Firm by giving such people opportunity of which they might avail themselves of looting the cargo at their will or setting the ship on fire by the careless handling of those paper lanterns amongst the passengers' inflammable luggage.

It is pointed out that such boarding of steamers being illegal each offender is liable to a penalty which, however, consists of a small fine imposed at the Magistracy of Harbour Office, and which is undoubtedly paid by the Boarding House Keeper employing the culprit.

In the case of forcing launches siding and abetting the sampans and runners, the maximum penalty allowed by the Ordinance does not net as any deterrent.

Prosecution is made more difficult by the fact that sampans and launches drop sails and old canvas over their names or numbers so that such are indistinguishable from the steamer deck.

Mr. Committee consider that special legislation is a very necessary in this matter, and a severe term of imprisonment without the option of a fine seems to them to be the only cure.

For a second offence the confiscation of the boat or sampan is suggested.

My Committee feel confident that this protest will have the sympathy of H. E. the Governor, and hope that not only will the revision of the existing Ordinance receive the early consideration of Government, but active steps be taken to stop the very danorous practice—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Sd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MARRIAGE OF MR. H. J. DESVREUX.

At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, last month, the marriage took place of Mr. Henry John Desvieux, eldest son of the late Sir William Desvieux and Lady Desvieux, and Miss Dorothy Turner-Parley, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. M. Turner-Parley, of Warrimby Hall, Melton Mowbray, and Mrs. Turner-Parley, of Roslind, Falmouth.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. Hugh Taylor, was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Olive Turner-Parley, Miss Violet Grinnell-Milne, Miss Ivy Bell-Irving, and Miss Gertrude Eddith. Mr. Frederick Desvieux was best man to his brother. After the ceremony a reception was held at 35, Cadogan-square.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen at the Japanese stations and over S. China.

The depression in the North has progressed Eastwards, and lies now over the Eastern part of the Sea of Japan.

The depression covering the Gulf of Tongking and the S. coast of China appears to be also moving Eastwards.

Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins.

Equally weather may be expected over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong &amp; Neighbourhood:—(S.E. winds, moderate, 10 to 15 m.p.h., with occasional showers.)

South coast of China between 20° and 25° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between 15° and 20° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between 10° and 15° N. and 105° and 110° E. Same as No. 1.

S. and variable winds, squally, thunderstorms.

## INTIMATIONS.

## RID OF HORRIBLE ITCHING PAIN.

Sores on Arms, Legs and Toes. Could Not Sleep at Night for the Pain. Gave It Up as Incurable.

Used Cuticura Treatment and Has Never Seen Any Sores Since.

"Sores first appeared on my arms about January, 1908, and I thought they would go away as they came, but they still got worse. The next part that was affected was my legs and toes, and I could not sleep at night for the pain, especially when I got warm. About July, I saw a chemist whom I was well acquainted with, and he gave me some pills and ointment, and after about a month the sores still remained, and as was as bad as ever, so I went to the Hospital. After using four boxes of this, I gave it up as incurable."

"One day I saw what the Cuticura Remedies had done for someone. After using a little Cuticura Ointment, I felt the itching to be less painful. I then obtained a box of Cuticura and a tablet of Cuticura Soap, and immediately used them. I had altogether three boxes of Cuticura Soap, and have used the Cuticura Remedies since then. I feel a great relief, and have great pleasure in saying that I do not know what the sores were, but I think I have gotten rid of such a horrible itching pain. (Signed) Peter Ramsey, 48, Fivle Road, Moseley Hill, Liverpool, England, Nov. 5, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Dealers: London, 27, Charles Street, S.W.; Australia, R. Turner &amp; Co., Sydney; India, R. K. Paul, Calcutta; S. A. P. Co., Singapore; Ceylon, J. H. J. &amp; Co., Colombo. U. S. A., J. C. Watson &amp; Co., New York, N. Y.

Cuticura is a combination of the best of the most powerful medicines, and is the only remedy that will cure the most obstinate cases of itching, skin diseases, and all the troubles of the skin.

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Cuticura is a combination of







As a precaution against the constant risk of infection, remember that washing with

## CALVERT'S No. 5 Carbolic Soap

is a healthy habit, for either personal use or household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

### CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantees for the ultimate repayment of principal.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, the largest constituting a Fortune.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

### PREMIUM BONDS

give you these opportunities.

### WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

### EASY PAYMENTS.

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We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GYLN & Co., Bankers,  
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

**"LOOK ALIVE!"**

Is one of the many causes every day inflicting wherein lurks much unnoticed wisdom. The man who looks alive is always and everywhere successful. In business it is the "live" man who gets to the top; in society it is the active, graceful, agreeable person who is most successful; in the domestic circle it is the cheerful member who most completely wins and holds our affection. There is no healthy alertness attend to the trouble at once and don't rest until a cure is effected. If you suspect that dyspepsia or any disordered state of the stomach, liver, or bowels, is sapping your vitality, it is certain that without delay, you should

**TAKE  
BEECHAM'S PILLS.**

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (6 pills), 1/6 (12 pills) and 2/6 (24 pills).

## COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equaled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

### BUY IT TO-DAY

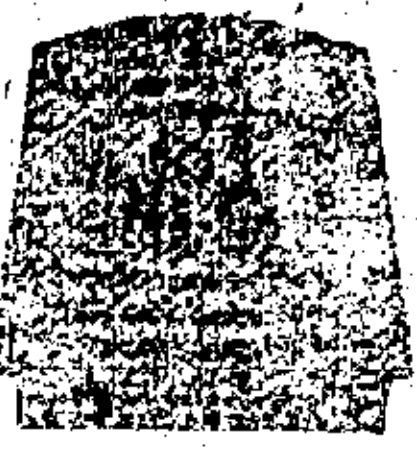
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"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE  
NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently  
contributed to the "HONGKONG DAILY  
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PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

ON SALE.

### MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

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**MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
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PILLS**

"THE QUEEN OF  
TABLE  
WATERS."

**Apollinaris**

NATURAL  
SPARKLING  
MINERAL WATER.

**GRAND PRIX.**  
Brussels Exhibition, 1910.

**GRIMAULT'S  
SYRUP**

OF  
**HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME**

FOR  
**STUBBORN COUGHS**

**BRONCHITIS**

**WEAK LUNGS**

**CATARRH**

**CONSUMPTION**

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.]

#### THE CORONATION.

The Hague, March 22nd.  
The Prince Consort will represent Queen Wilhelmina at the Coronation. The Prince Consort will head a Special Mission.

#### THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

London, March 22nd.  
Mr. Montagu, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Barton, said that Lord Morley was corresponding with the Government of India as to the possibility of enlarging and extending experiments in the improvement of Indian cotton.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT FRENCH CANADIAN.  
Ottawa, March 22nd.  
The death is announced of the Hon. Désiré Girouard, father of Sir Percy Girouard.

#### GENERAL PEACE.

New York, March 22nd.  
A movement, embracing commercial, religious and financial interests, with the object of arousing national and international support in favour of Anglo-American arbitration, will be formally launched at a Peace Dinner on April 8th.

Washington, March 23rd.  
Mr. Bacon, the American Ambassador to Paris, lunched with President Taft yesterday. It is understood that the meeting was in connection with a proposed arbitration treaty with France, which Mr. Taft hopes to ratify as soon as that with Great Britain is concluded.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA.  
London, March 23rd.  
M. Lutaud, Prefect of the Rhone Department, has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.  
Ottawa, March 23rd.  
In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, replying to a question, said that in no part of the Empire would an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty be more welcomed than in Canada.

SHIP PLIGHT WITH ELEVEN PASSENGERS.  
Dundee, March 23rd.  
The motor Brigadier flew two miles, carrying eleven passengers.

THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.  
London, March 24th.  
Austria will send the battleship *Radecky*, the finest in her Navy, to participate in the Review at Spithead on the occasion of King George's Coronation.

OBITUARY.  
London, March 24th.  
The death is announced of Sir Richard Holmes, K.C.V.O.

THE "ALL BRITISH" LINE DIVIDEND.  
London, March 24th.  
The report of the Cunard Line for 1910 shows that the profits were £994,149. A dividend of 5 per cent. is declared. No dividend was paid in 1909.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.  
London, March 24th.  
Count and Countess did not start. Ecolhardy was the only horse to finish in addition to the placed horses, Luttrell III. and several others fell. Caubert, when leading the second time round, refused and brought down Rathnally. The latter was remounted.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.  
London, March 24th.  
The result of a ballot of spinners of American cotton, on the question of stopping work on Saturdays for three months, is that 80 per cent. are in favour of the proposal. As 40 per cent. are required to enforce the proposal, the suggestion will not be carried out.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.  
Washington, March 24th.  
The War Department has called for 6,000 to 7,000 recruits to bring the Regiments in Texas and California up to their full strength.

IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA.  
Ottawa, March 24th.  
It is stated that there were 260,687 immigrants into Canada during the ten months to January, 1911. Of this number, 102,017 were Americans.

MR. BIRRELL ON LORD SELBORNE.  
London, March 25th.  
Mr. Birrell, speaking at Manchester, described Lord Selborne as the Preaching Friar of a new revolution, as full of schemes for the reform of the Lords as ripe cheese is full of maggots.

COLONIAL PREMIERS TO VISIT DUBLIN.  
London, March 25th.  
The Dublin Evening Telegraph states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, General Botha, Mr. Fisher and Sir Joseph Ward will visit Dublin.

CLYDEDALE VALE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.  
London, March 25th.  
Rioters have wrecked and burned the shops at Clydesdale Vale where there were two police men. They charged on the police and they afterwards wrecked grocers' and confectioners' shops.

COTTON-GROWING IN RHODESIA.  
London, March 25th.  
It is rumoured at Glasgow that big thread interests, including Messrs. Coats, have acquired land in Rhodesia for the purpose of cotton-growing.

A BRAZILIAN LOAN.  
London, March 25th.  
The issue is announced of a 4 per cent. Brazilian loan of four and a half millions sterling. The issue price is 92.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.  
London, March 25th.  
At Paris, during a debate and interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of Morocco, M. Cruppi declared that sympathetic collaboration between France and Spain continued, reflecting a mutual desire to solve the problems compatibly with their interests and rights.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT WAS PASSED BY 365 VOTES TO 74.

EXPRESS FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.  
London, March 25th.  
At Oella (Georgia), forty people were killed owing to an express train falling through a trestle bridge over the Alpaha River. Five coaches were derailed.

WELSH MINERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE ON STRIKE.  
London, March 25th.  
As a result of a ballot of the Rhondda miners, it has been decided by 7,041 votes to 369 to continue the strike.

### IRISH BEAT FRENCH AT "RUGGER."

London, March 25th.

Rugby: Ireland, 25 points; France, 5, at Cork.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

London, March 26th.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, speaking at Rosendale, said that the report that he was going to the House of Lords was incorrect.

### 150 GIRLS BURNED TO DEATH IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 26th.

A fire broke out yesterday in a ten-story building occupied by various manufacturers, largely celluloid manufacturers.

One hundred and fifty girls lost their lives.

New York, March 27th.

In the fire, 154, nearly all girls, were killed and nearly 200 injured. Three hundred escaped.

There was two lifts, which worked until the heat threw the mechanism out of order. One hundred and fifty made hazardous escapes to adjacent roofs.

### ITALIAN UNITY CELEBRATIONS.

Rome, March 27th.

Beating cannon at midnight inaugurated the fêtes in honour of the Jubilee of Italian Unity.

Choirs of students gathered in the streets and patriotic demonstrations took place at the clubs and the cafés.

### THE PLAGUE IN THE NORTH.

THE CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS.

We take the following telegrams from the Peking Daily News:

MUKDEN, March 27.

The Viceroy here has taken extreme precautionary measures against any fresh infection of the plague by passengers from Chihli and Shantung.

His Excellency the Viceroy has designated certain coast points where immigrants may be allowed to embark after strict medical examination.

Third-class passengers on the railway are only allowed to proceed to their respective destinations after they have undergone quarantine for seven days at Chinchow, Kuantung or Mukden.

In order to control foot passengers, orders have been issued to the troops guarding the Great Wall, to the Prefect of Chinchow and the Magistrate of Suichung Hsien to prohibit pedestrians to come to Manchuria without medical certificates.

The Governor of Shan-si is co-operating with His Excellency the Viceroy in taking precautionary measures and has ordered that immigrants are only to leave the province from Kanchow, Tschow and Chiao, after they have been placed under quarantine.

Since the 17th instant Hsiao-Fu has been reported to be clear of the plague. Wann Hsiao was at first badly infected, but has been reported to be clear since the 17th instant.

According to the latest report from Poyensan, which is an important trading port on the Sungari River, on this side of the Huilung Chiang, there was no death or case from the 17th to the 20th instant.

It is understood the authorities here are co-operating with the medical authorities in Tientsin to remove the quarantine against first-class passengers from outside and inside the Great Wall at Shanhaiwan.

MUKDEN, March 28th.

Dr. Strong, the American delegate, is hard at work in the plague hospital, trying the different theories on cures and preventive measures.

The absence of cases in the past few days has cut short his investigation, much to the amusement of the physicians engaged in anti-plague work.

It will be remembered that Dr. Wu was the first man to announce that mouth masks are the only protection against infection. Neither Dr. Strong nor Dr. Teague has inoculated themselves, and they seem to be perfectly protected by simply adopting the precaution recommended by Dr. Wu.

MUKDEN, March 28.

The situation here continues to be satisfactory. There were no deaths yesterday, but only two cases of plague in the hospital. These two cases are escaped contacts who were caught yesterday afternoon.

The Railway area continues to be clear and the health of the railway staff is excellent.

Dr. Aspland, Chetanov, Verill and Mantini have arrived here. Mr. Lanru, who is to act as Secretary of the International Plague Conference, has also arrived.

SHANHAIWAN, March 28.

Except Mukden where there were two plague cases, all the stations along the Peking-Mukden Railway are reported clear.

There are 60 Chinese and two foreigners in quarantine here to-day.

MUKDEN, March 28.

Dr. Wooster, a German physician from Java, has arrived to report the proceedings of the Conference for The Lunet and the German Press in general. It is expected that the Conference will attract great attention among all classes of people in Europe and America and that a number of newspaper men will come.

Two living tabagans, the rodent that is responsible for the plague, are coming from Harbin and Manchuria. Their arrival is awaited with much interest.

### PLAGUE CONFERENCE IN VLADIVOSTOK.

VLADIVOSTOK, March 28.

A Plague Conference is going on in this city with only Russian attendance. The chief topic of discussion, it seems, is Chinese immigration into Siberia and maritime provinces. Professor Zabalotny is in attendance. It is expected that one of the measures to be proposed and carried out by the Conference is the dispatch of searching parties in the immediate future one for the Amur and the other for the Ussuri Rivers. Each search party will be headed by one or two doctors from Harbin.

MUKDEN, March 28.

The building for the Conference is composed of three large blocks. In the block set aside for male doctors, there are 17 bed rooms, two sitting rooms and two bath rooms. There is a separate block in which are five bed rooms for the five Russian lady assistant doctors, with parlour, bath, etc.

On the side facing the Lake there is the dining room, a general reception room, a laboratory and a hall for the conference; the hall has seating capacity for one hundred persons. There are two offices for the secretaries and stenographers, etc. On the same side there is another courtyard in which are seven laboratories, opposite to which is a rat-dissection room.

In the third court yard there are two more laboratories, and a menagerie for living animals for experimental purposes.

The catering is supplied by the local Astor House. The furnishings for all the rooms are newly purchased, including 15 carriages.

Dr. Wu, Strong, Hill, Chuang, Peng, Petrie, and Teague have already removed into the Conference quarters and commenced laboratory work.

### THE DANGERS OF DYSENTERY.

HOW TO OVERCOME THEM.

Next to Malaria, there is no doubt that Dysentery is the most potent source of anxiety to the resident in China. There is no need to dilate on its symptoms, or the intense pain it causes, for these things are among everyone's commonest experiences.

Even when the disease is accurately defined, and there is not the slightest suspicion to assume, as Sir Joseph Fayrer in his book on "Preservation of Health in India," says: "Dysentery sometimes means incipient cholera," it is, nevertheless, imperative to be on one's guard, and, after arresting the progress of the disease, to build up the strength so as to enable the patient to withstand the ravages made by the complaint, and to safeguard him against a return. This is particularly the case with children, for, as the physician who wrote the well-known little book, "How to Keep Well in India," remarks: "All diarrhoeal ailments require very special care in all tropical climates. Apparently simplest at their commencement, they may reduce a child within an hour of death within less than twenty-four hours, and, if it survives, may stunt its growth even for years."

Naturally, no ordinary individual would dream of treating such cases himself, and all sufferers from Dysentery seek the advice of their physician. He invariably follows the routine treatment laid down by Sir Joseph Fayrer of prescribing ipecacuanha, followed by Dover's powder and quinine, with perfect rest in bed, stop diet coupled with the abstaining of any sudden relaxation of the bowels by astringents, combined with "few drops of laudanum." Eventually, time comes when it is necessary to begin building up the strength and getting the vital forces which have been reduced to a low level to burn with their normal brightness and revivifying warmth.

For this purpose, what is essentially needed is a preparation which will supply the weakened digestive organs with food they can easily deal with, rapidly assimilate, and so transmute into new tissue, while, at the same time, it specially feeds the brain and nervous system, which have been depleted of their life-giving and energising phosphorus. Many combinations have been tried to achieve this object. Only of late years, however, has "once succeeded in discovering a preparation which does this in an absolutely thorough, complete, and successful manner. It has achieved this desideratum by combining the body-building element of pure milk with glycerophosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus is found in the brain and nervous system.

Given separately, these substances would soon destroy even strong digestive organs and produce dyspepsia. When they are chemically combined, however, they aid the digestion in a very marked manner, and, acting both on the nervous and physical side of the body at the same time, they rapidly restore the individual to complete health and strength.

The preparation made this way is Sanatogen, which is universally recognised by the medical profession as the most revitalising and the greatest reconstituent substance in the world. It has received the written endorsement of over 15,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, and it is commonly spoken of as "the tonic-food with lasting effects," for the reason that, unlike other tonics, the results it produces do not depart when it has been left off. "Tired," doctors have shown by innumerable cases that it has the remarkable power of putting the body into such a condition that the vital processes can go normally without the aid of further medicine, a matter of no little importance to the individual.

Not only does Sanatogen supply the body with a substance which is all food with no waste, so that the lost tissues are rapidly restored while the nervous system is revitalised and the lassitude incident to Dysentery completely banished, but it also exercises so profound an impression on the blood-making organs that it stimulates them to remarkable activity.

Thousands of letters have been received from doctors as well as from patients testifying to the beneficial effects of Sanatogen in Dysentery. From among them the following may be quoted:

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapai Remount Depot, Batangarh, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of the worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, entitled, "How to keep well in Tropical Climates," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in China, will be sent free of charge on application to A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong, from whom Sanatogen may be purchased.

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CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.  
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For Particulars, apply to  
H. OISHI,  
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No. 2, Pender Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1911.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	5 P.M., 15th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 15th April	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	About 19th April	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. R. Le Mare	About 20th April	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

### SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	TEAN	On 12th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUES- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TAIYUAN	On 12th April, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	KWANGSE	On 13th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	KAIKONG	On 18th April, 4 P.M.

### DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans; Electric Light; Extra Saloons on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIKONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN"), with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloons and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

### HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST CLASS, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

### FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 11th April at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rouch	FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 11 A.M.

### FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at 11 A.M.
		SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "Haiching" will not call at Swatow. Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

### IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

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FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG:
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S.S. PREINFELS	S.S. ROTTERDAM
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S.S. SPEZIA	S.S. BELGRAVIA
S.S. SILEZIA	S.S. SURVIA
S.S. C. FERR. LAISZ	S.S. ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG and ANTWERP
	S.S. SACHSEN

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 11th April, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN VIA TSINGTAU	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 13th April, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 13th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 15th April, 2 P.M.

### RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "YUENSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tangsue Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUZUKI and PORTSAID	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawa KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer AKI MARU Capt. K. Homm	8,000 9,000 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from Koss
SEATTLE, via SHANG- HAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKO- HAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda SAWA MARU Capt. K. Irizawa	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 23rd May, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winkler	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moser	9,000	THURSDAY, 13th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Teranaka	5,000	TUESDAY, 18th April, at Noon

Equipped with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. Carries Deck Passengers. Cargo only. Calling at Keelung and Shimon.

### PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

#### SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To London, per New Steamer	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TANGO MARU	8000	12th April	"	S 550.00	R 225.00	R 125.00
KAMO	9000	26th "	"	"	"	"
AKI	7000	10th May	"	"	"	"
MISHIMA	9000	24th "	"	"	"	"
KAGA	7000	7th June	"	"	"	"

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave H.K.	To Pacific Coast Common Ports:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TAMBA MARU	7000	25th April	"	S 230	R 221	R 121
AWA	7000	23rd May	"	"	"	"
INABA	7000	20th June	"	"	"	"

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply to  
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

### PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

#### SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC VIA HONOLULU, OAHU, the most fertile and beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

#### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 26th April, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 29th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BEERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application. To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

ASIA	9,500 Tons	FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.
PERIA	9,000 Tons	FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA	10,200 Tons	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "ASIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 21st April, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, ASIA, CHINA and PERIA First Class.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports 243.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York 225.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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### IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

#### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Ports in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, April 14th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, May 5th, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bont	FRIDAY, May 12th, 1 P.M.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 14th April, at 1 P.M.

#### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS.

STEAMERS	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	WEDNESDAY, April 19th, 1 P.M.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinokuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.

THE Steamer "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKO, HAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG.	
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 35-0-0, Single
TO NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
TO LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
TO NEW YORK	£ 125-0-0, " 24 "
TO LONDON	Yen. 420.00, Single
TO SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 570.00, "
TO VALPARAISO	Yen. 570.00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN PORTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS:—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only).

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

TENYO MARU and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screw Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,  
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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### REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

#### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (GROSS REG.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO" MARU	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA" MARU		TUESDAY, 2nd May, at Daylight

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP, in a limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perils. Special attention given towards Express connection.

#### HONGKONG, SOUTH-CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING and TAKAO	"YERIMO MARU"	TUESDAY, 11th April, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at 8 A.M.
TAMSAI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI,  
MANAGER.

7031





